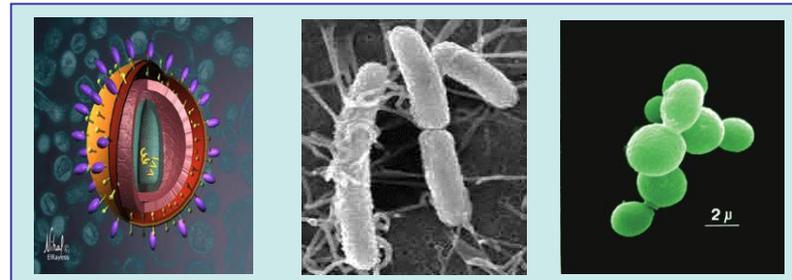


The immunology of influenza and bacterial superinfection



30^h November 2017-GEIG 2017

Lung Infection and Innate Immunity

Secondary bacterial infection in the context of pulmonary inflammation



Acute inflammation: influenza



Chronic inflammation: COPD



- * **Unravel mechanisms leading to enhanced susceptibility**
- * **Exploit the knowledge to propose therapies**

Influenza A virus



* Annual influenza epidemics affects 5 to 15% of world population (H1N1, H3N2)

* Correlation between the degree of lung inflammation and morbidity/mortality

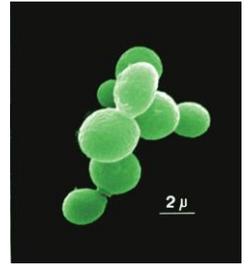


* Increased susceptibility to secondary bacterial infection can occur during IAV epidemics and pandemics

e.g.: 1918–1919 (Spanish flu, ~20-40 million deaths worldwide)

➔ *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (*pneumococcus*)

The mechanisms include alterations of mechanical (epithelial damage) and immunological (innate response) defences

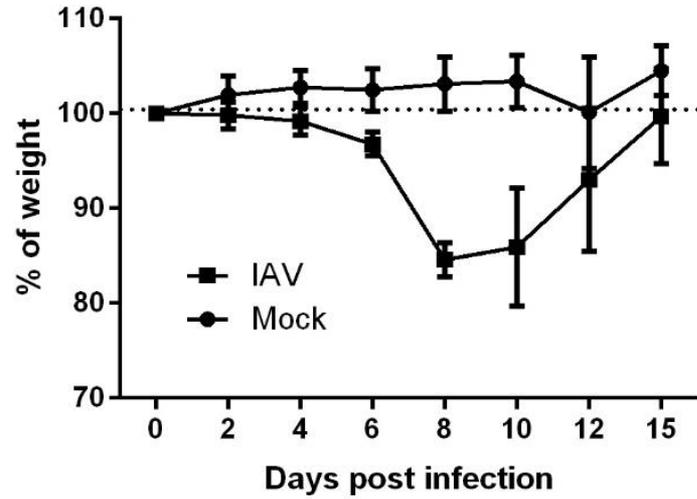


Role of Natural Killer T lymphocytes during influenza and secondary bacterial infection



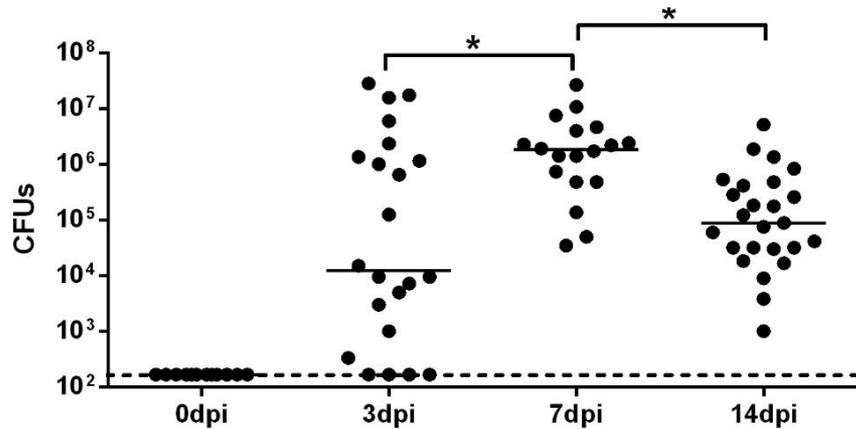
IAV
H1N1 H3N2
(sublethal)

S. pneumoniae
(sublethal)

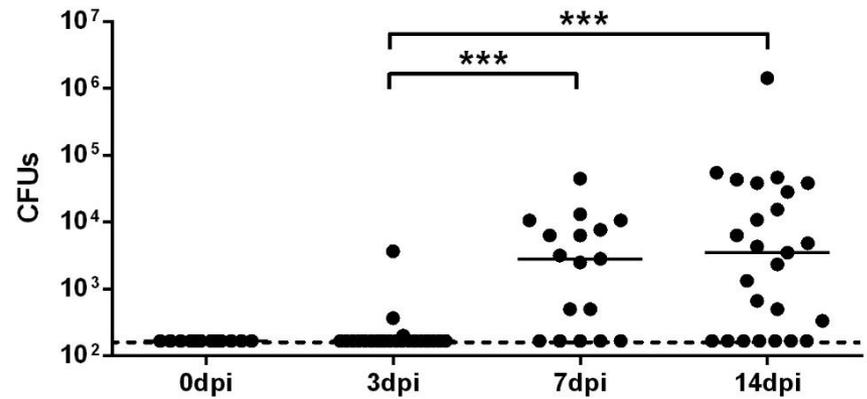


H3N2/Sp1

Lung



Spleen





C. Paget

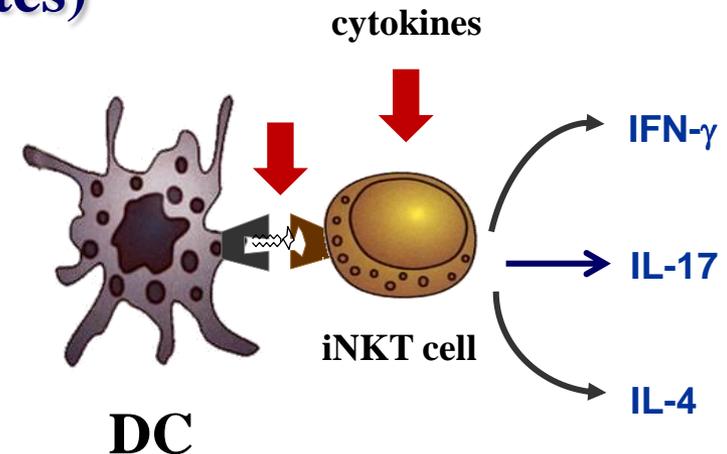


S. Ivanov

Role of Natural Killer T lymphocytes (NKT) during influenza and secondary bacterial infection

➔ **Very reactive to the environment**
(sentinel role in mucosal sites)

➔ **Therapeutic potentials**
(alpha-galactosylceramide)





**Natural Killer T lymphocytes
play an early positive role
during influenza and secondary
bacterial infection**

iNKT cells are beneficial during experimental IAV infection

H1N1/PR8

De Santo et al . JCI (2008)
Kok et al . J. Leukol. Biol (2011)
Maazi et al . Plos One (2013)



CTL response (through MDSCs, DCs)

H3N2/Scotland/20/74

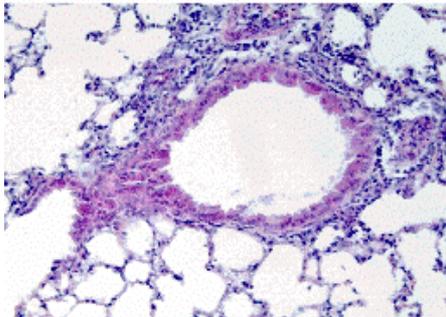
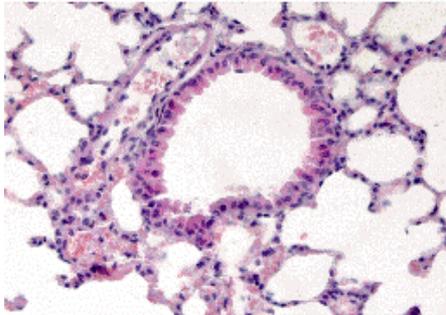
Paget et al . J. Immunol (2011)



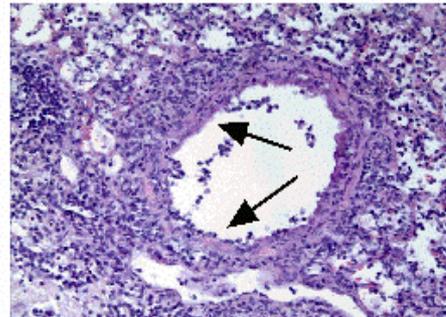
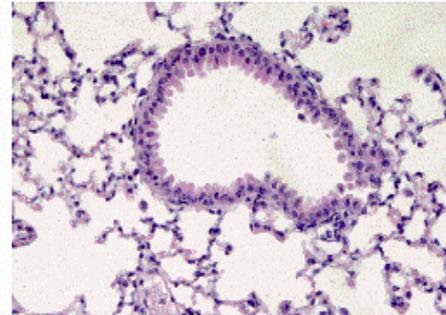
Control of pneumonia

iNKT cells protect the airway epithelium

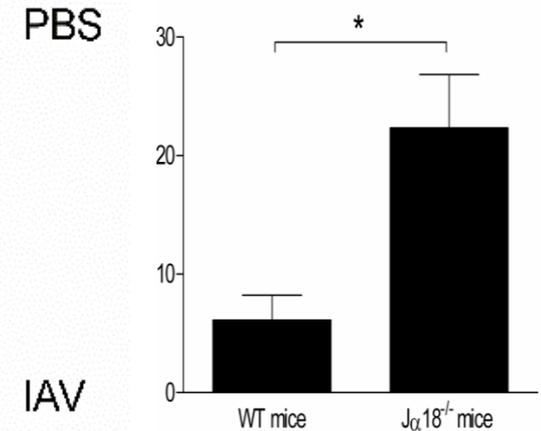
WT mice



J α 18^{-/-} mice



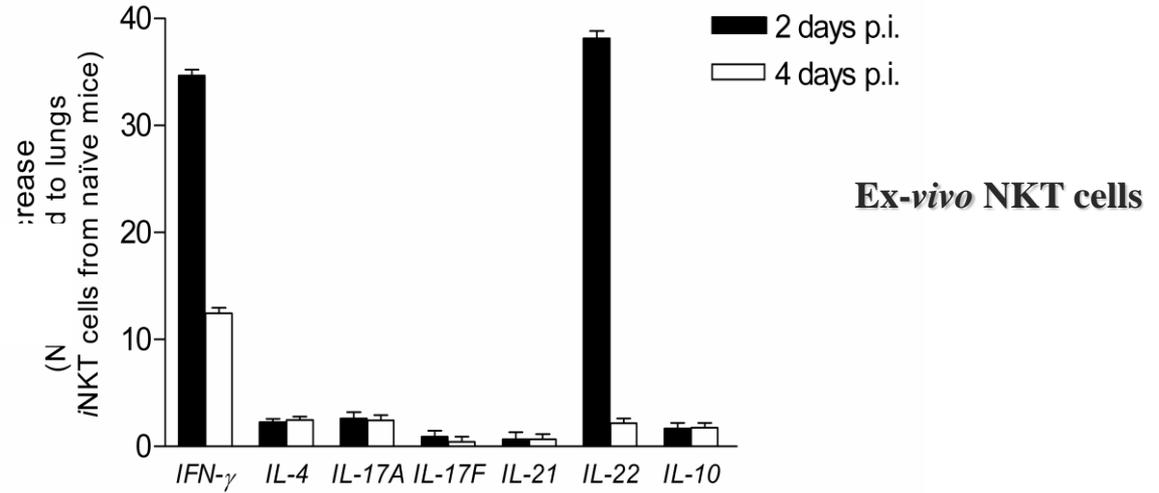
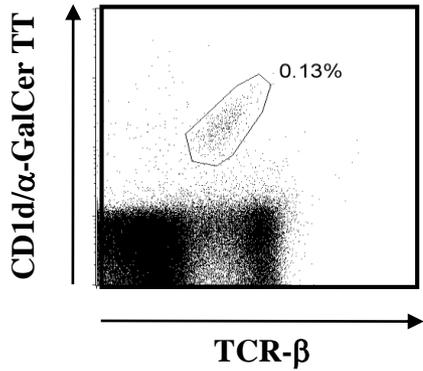
Pathology scores



Paget et al . J. Immunol (2011)

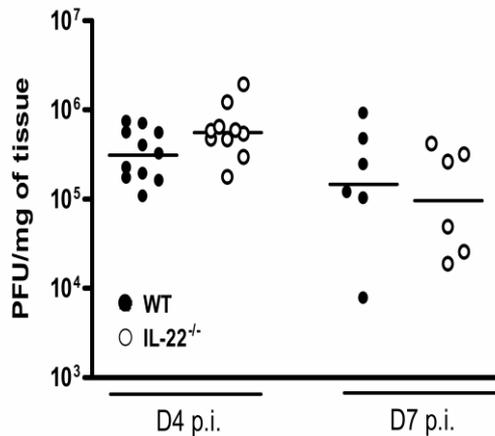
Impaired epithelial integrity

Lung NKT cells is a major source of IL-22 during early IAV infection

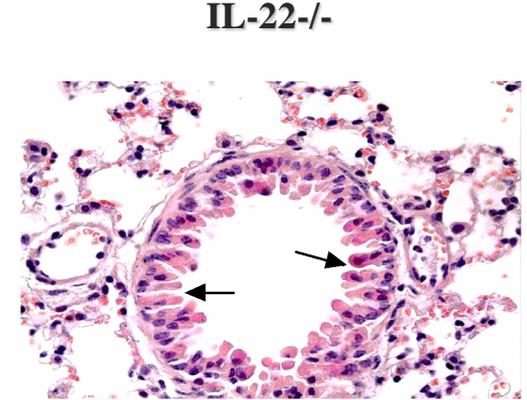
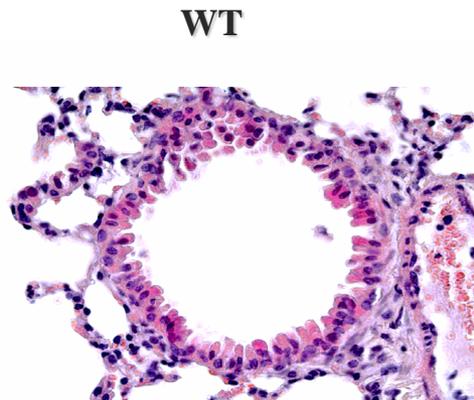


WT vs *Il22*^{-/-}

More epithelial damage in *Il22*^{-/-} mice



IAV



No change in viral load

Paget et al. (2012) *J. Biol. Chem*

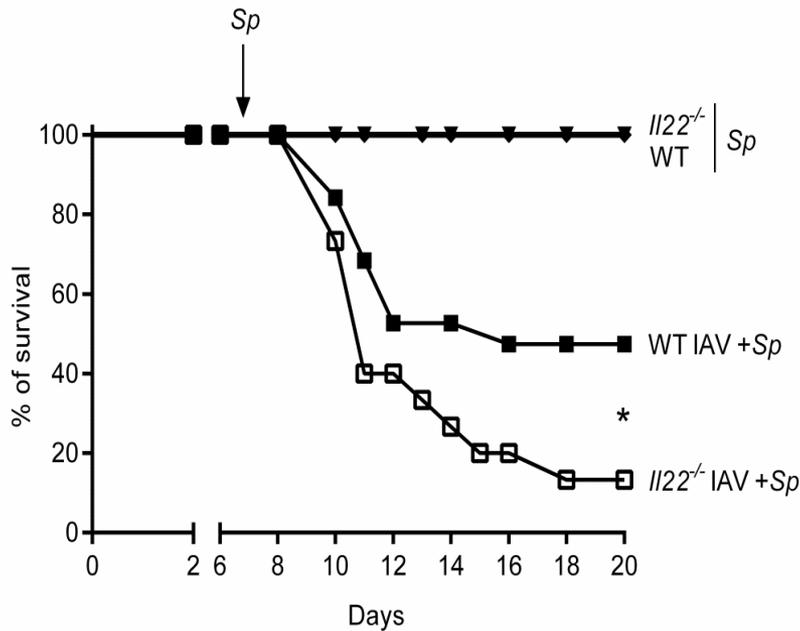
IL-22 limits secondary bacterial infection

WT *versus* IL22 KO

IAV (50 PFUs)
(sublethal)

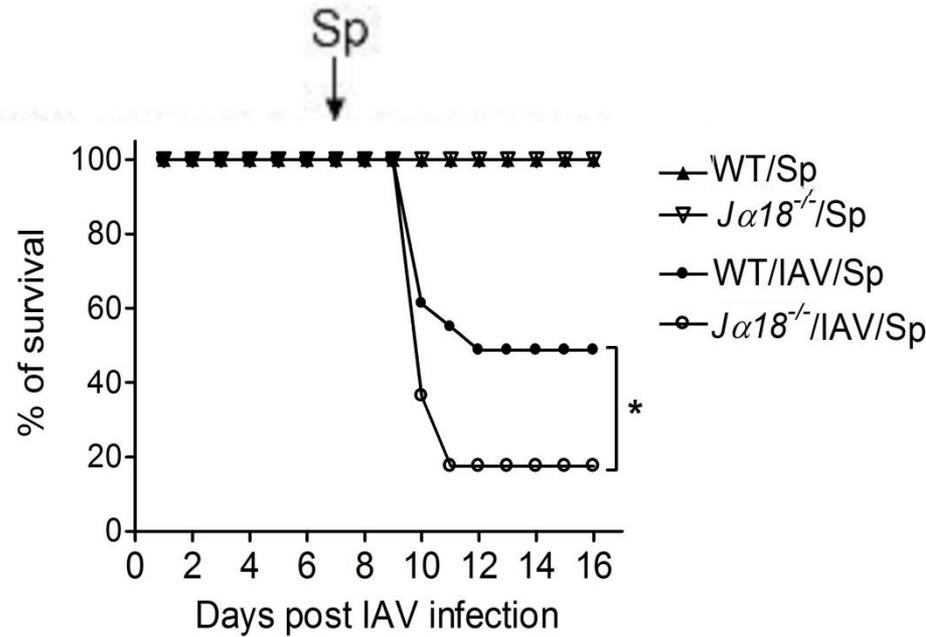
S. pneumoniae
 1×10^3 CFUs

Day 7



Enhanced CFUs in IL-22^{-/-}

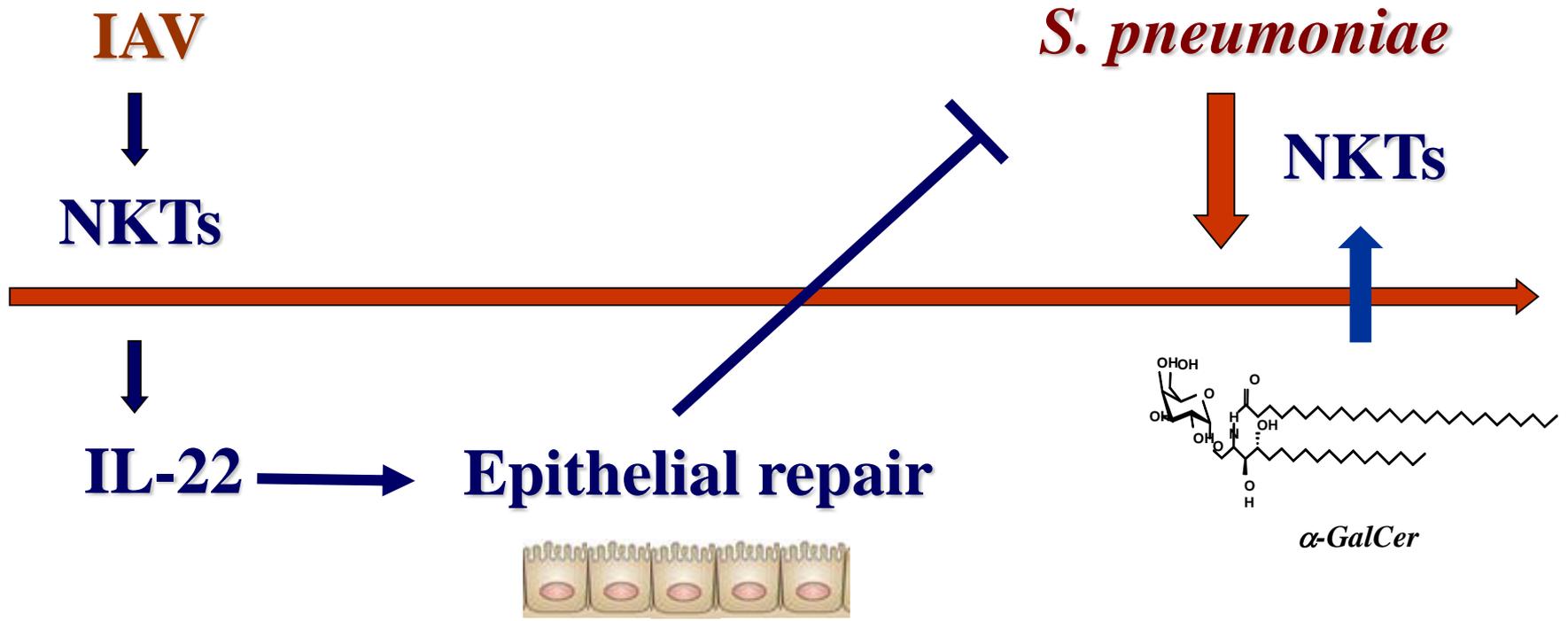
Ivanov et al. J. Virol (2013)



Enhanced CFUs in Ja18^{-/-}

Barthelemy et al. Muc. Immunol (2016)

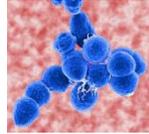
Role of iNKT cells in secondary bacterial infection post-influenza



Therapeutic application?

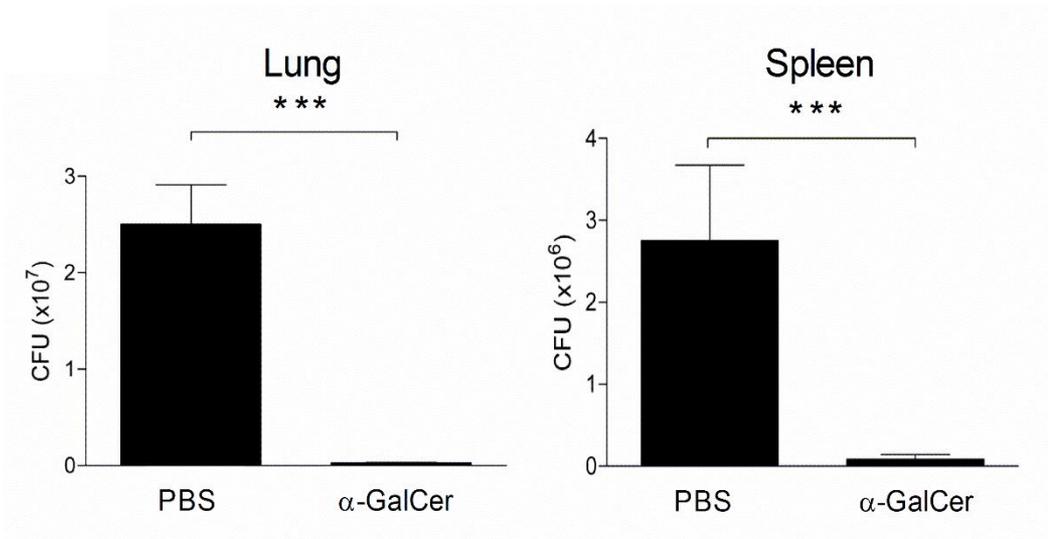
α -GalCer is protective in mice only infected with *S. pneumoniae*

Sp only

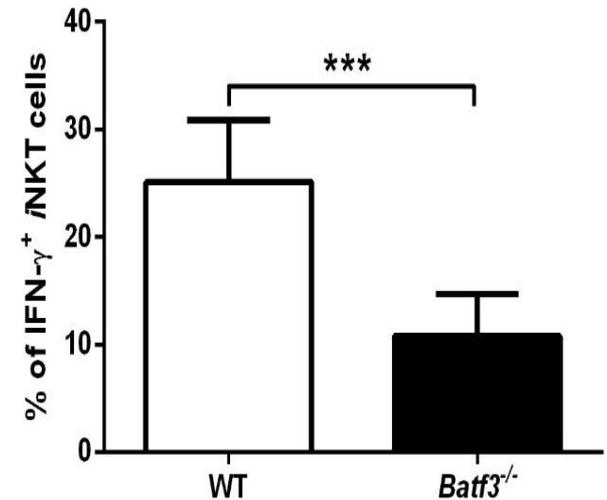


α -GalCer
16hrs before

Sp
 10^6 CFU



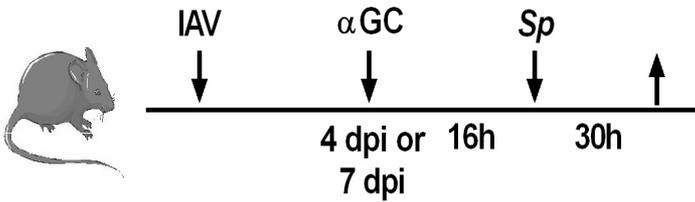
**cDC1 are necessary
for iNKT cell activation
(naive mice)**



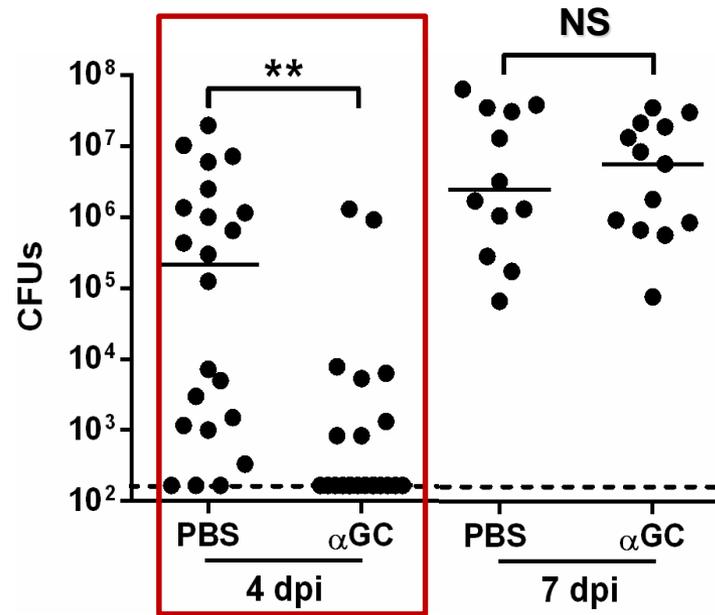
***Batf3*^{-/-}: no CD103⁺ cDC**

α -GalCer protects against superinfection early after IAV infection

Sp/IAV

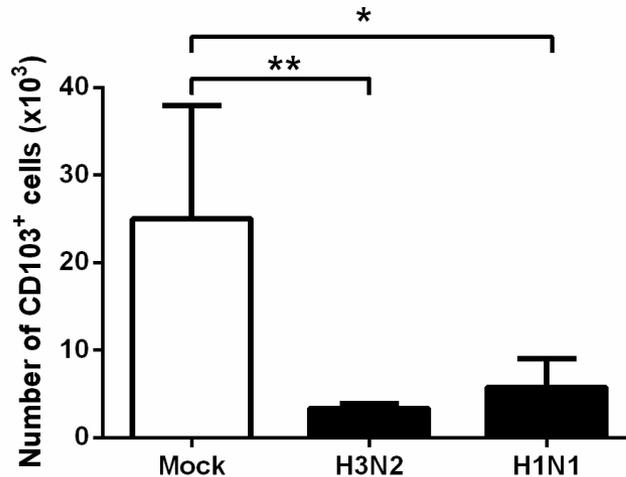


H1N1p or H3N2



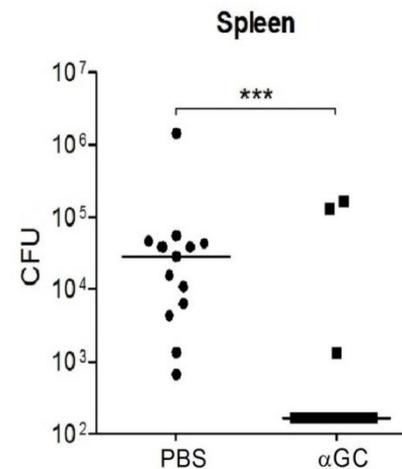
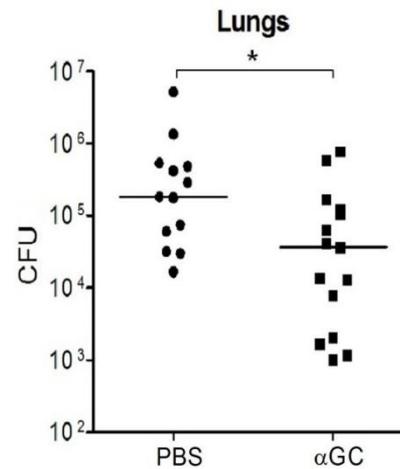
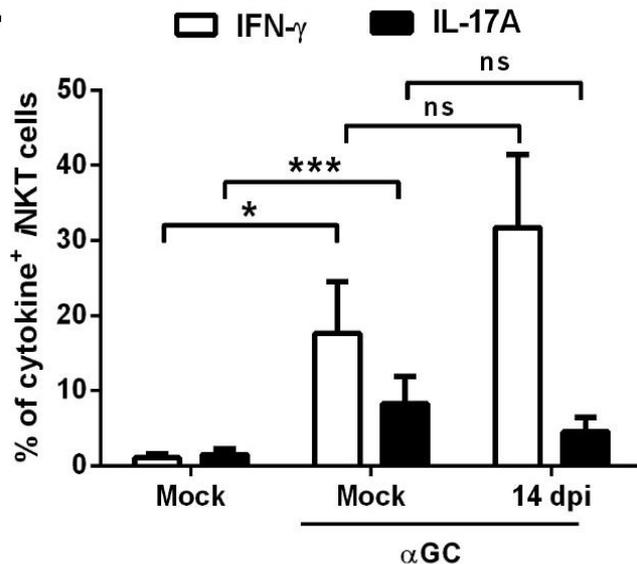
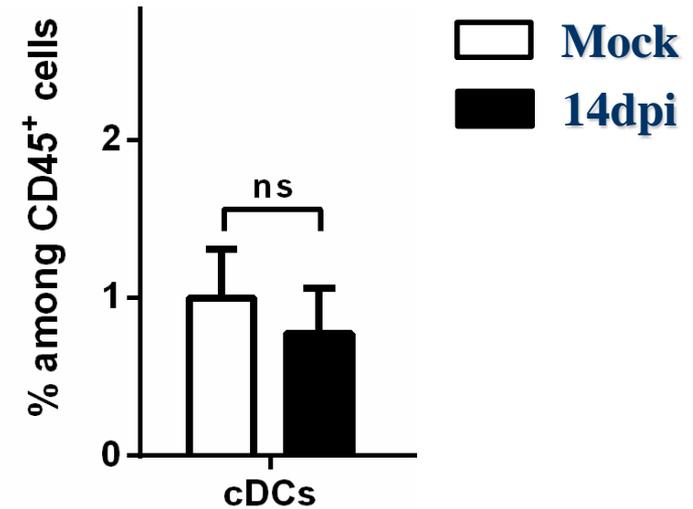
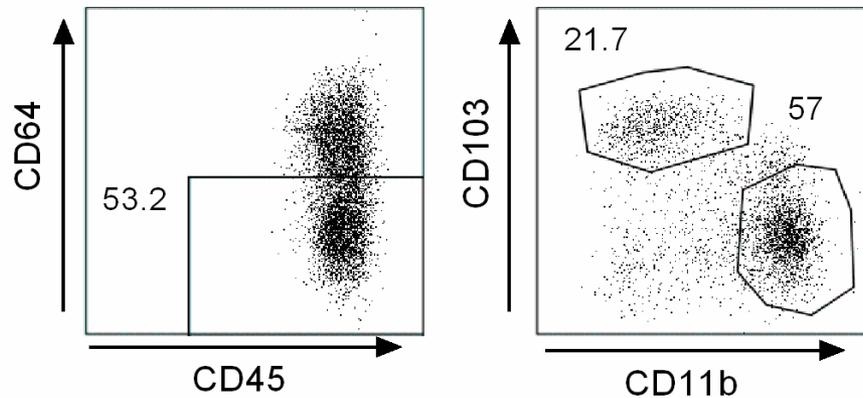
Lack of iNKT cell activation

Disappearance of pulmonary CD103⁺ DCs at 7 dpi



α -GalCer protects against bacterial superinfection at the resolution phase (14 dpi and thereafter)

IAV (14 dpi)





Exogenous activation of Natural Killer T cells protects against secondary bacterial infection

Therapeutic window



Early phase and resolution phase



LI3, Inst Pasteur Lille

Christophe Paget

Stoyan Ivanov

Adeline Barthélémy

Valentin Sencio

Christelle Faveeuw

François Trottein